AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

ANECDOTE OF A GAME COCK.—On the memorable 1st June, (Lord Howe's victory,) Capt. Berkeley commanded the Marlborough, and broke through the French line between L'Impetuous and Le Mucius, each of superior force, and engaged them both. On going into action, the Captain ordered all the live stock to be the comment. tain ordered all the live stock to be thrown over board, but, at the humble request of his crew permitted them to retain an old game cock which they (the crew) had fought several times, and al-ways with success. Though the coop was thrown into the sea, the cock was allowed to range the deck at liberty. In the action the Mariborough was so severely bandled by her opponents that half the crew were disabled, her captain carried wounded below, her mainmast shot away, and the remainder of the men driven from their quarthe remain der of the men driven from their quarters. At the very juncture when the Marlborough was on the point of striking, there chanced one of those awful lulls in the roar of the thundering cannon often experienced in general action; in that momentary silence, when the falling of a rope might be heard, the old game cock, who had escaped the human carnage, hopped up upon the shattered stump of a mainmast, and who had escaped the human carriage, hopped up upon the shattered stump of a mainmast, and, with a loud and triumphant flapping of his wings, sent forth such a long and lusty callenge as to be heard in every part of the disabled ship. No individual spoke in reply to the hornely but touching alarum; one universal and gallant cheer from the broken crew arose; they remembered the indomitable courage of the bird that sat un-dismayed above the bleeding horrors of the deck, and every soul on board who could drag their limbs to quarters remanned the guns, resumed the action, and forced each of their opponents to surrender. A silver medal was struck by order of Admiral Berkeley; it was hung upon the neck of the old game cock, who, in the parks and around the princely halls of Goodwood, passed the remainder of his downy days in honored safety.—British Naval History.

A FEDERALIST!—A New Hampshire paper undertakes to stigmatize Gen. Scott by calling him It does not condescend to inform a "Federalist." us what sort of a Federalist, "black-cockade" or "blue-light." If either of these, if history does not lie, and people are not inconsistent, he should be very popular in New Hampshire; for the Granite Hills were very prolific of both these sorts should of Federalists.

Gen. Scott was a supporter of Mr. Jefferson, and received his first commission at his hands He was the friend and supporter of Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, and received from both these great men the most distinguished marks of friendship and honour. He was pre-eminently the hero of the war of 1812, and his body was loaded with British lead. If his support of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and his overwhelming defeats of the British, constitute him a Federalist, he is one of the rankest to be found!-Richmond Whig

Mr. Graham.—This gentleman, who has been nominated by the Whig National Convention for the Vice Presidency, is one of the ablest and most promising of our young American statesmen. He is an honor to his native State of North Carolina, and a true and tried Southern Whig. He has administered the Navy Department with high credit to himself, and with great satisfaction to all those with whom he has had official intercourse. He has stood, throughout the troubles of the country, by the side of that eminent patriot, Millard Fillmore. Mr. Graham would adorn any station, and if he had been nominated for the first office instead of the second, we should have given him a cheerful support .- Richmond Republican.

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.—We trust that the nomination of this distinguished patriot will unite the Whig party in an earnest and zealous en-deavor to secure the success of the Whig candi-dates. Every man should now put his shoulder and we hope that many Democrats will unite with the Whigs in assisting to elect as Chief Magistrate a man who will do honor to his country, and make a President upon whom we can rely, and who will be true and faithful to the nion and the Constitution.

We also announce the name of WILLIAM A

GRAHAM, of North Carolina, as the Whig candi date for Vice President .- Alexandria Gazette.

Splendid Lotteries

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers, CHOCKSORS TO J. W. MAURY & CO.

\$30,400!! - - - Five prizes of \$10,000 Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS C, FOR 1852.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, July 75 numbers—13 drawn ballots.

	18 ANCHA	THE PERSON NAMED IN		
1 prize of	\$30,	100 1 prize	f	\$5,0
1 prize of		000 1 prize	of	3,0
1 prize of	10,	000 25 prizes	of	1,0
1 prize of	10,	000 51 prizes	of	4
1 prize of	10,	000 202 prizes	of	2
1 prize of		000 &c.,	Ac.,	Ac.
Ticket	s \$10-Ha	lves \$5-Quart	ters \$2.50	0.
Certificates	of package	s of 25 whole	tickets, \$	120.00
Do	do	25 half	do	60.00
Do	do	25 quarter	40	30.00
850,000	1 \$20,0	00! \$15,000	1 \$10,	178!

Lottery for the benefit of the

STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 33, FOR 1852. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, July 10 15 drawn numbers in each package of 25 tickets!

	SPLEN	DID SCHEME.
1 prize of		000 1 prize of
1 prize of	20,	090 1 prize of 5,000
1 prize of		
1 prize of	10,	178 10 prizes of 1,000
1 prize of		
1 prize of		000 15 prizes of 300
1 prize of		000 400 prizes of 200
1 prize of	5,0	000 ke., ke., ke.
Tickets \$15-P	falves \$7.50-	-Quarters \$3.75-Eighths \$1.8714.
Certificates	of package	s of 26 wholes\$170.00
Do	do	26 halves 85.00
Do	do	26 quarters 42.50
Do	do	26 eighths 21.25
		** ***

\$30,500 !

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 39, For 1862. rawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, July 1 66 numbers-12 drawn ballots!

SPLENDID SCHEME. &c., &c., &c., Whole tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 110.00 | 1

\$65,000 ! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS D, FOR 1852. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, July 24 13 drawn numbers out of 75

VERY SPLENDID SCHEME &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., Tickets \$20 — Halves \$10 — Quarters \$5 — Eighths \$2.50. Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$260.00

\$84,996! STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 50, FOR 1852. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, July 31 78 number lottery-13 drawn ballots. BRILLIANT SCHEME. cates of packages of 26 wholes.... do 26 halves.... do 26 quarters... Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of part the above splendid Lotteries will receive the mit attention, and an official account of each drawin mediately after it is over to all who order from me

E. E. O'BRIEN, Agent, (Successor to J. & C. Maury

LIFE AND SERVICES

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

BY A SOUTHERN WHIG.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.] Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, in Winfield Scott was form hear retersibility. In Virginia, on the 18th of June, in the year 1786. He finished his studies at the College of William and Mary, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After practising law in Virginia about a year, he

emigrated to South Carolina.

Our difficulties with England caused Congress to pass an act in April, 1808, to increase the army. Scott applied immediately for a commission in one of the regiments about to be raised, and in May, 1808, was appointed a captain of

ight artillery. War was not actually declared until June, 1812. The interval between 1808 and the declaration of war was one of great political excitement. Scott sided with the Democratic party, supported the election of President Madison, and approved, advocated, and wrote in favor of war

In July, 1812, Scott was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the 2d artillery, and proceeded to the Niagara frontier. In October of that year Lieutenant Elliott applied to Scott for assistance in men to capture the Adams and Caledonia, two British vessels of war then lying under the protection of the guns of Fort Erie. The vessels were both captured; but Elliott was compelled to abandon the Adams. She got aground, and the British attempted to retake her, but were repulsed by the gallantry of Colonel Winfield Scott. This was the first time he had met the enemy, and here, as every subsequent engagement where he was first in command, he was victorious.

A few days after was fought the memorable battle of Queenstown Heights. Scott was the hero of the day, and covered himself with glory. The battle lasted for many hours, and was fought on the part of the Americans with most fearful odds against them. The British army, having een reinforced, numbered not less than thirteen hundred men, while the Americans were reduced to less than three hundred. Finding that the militia on the opposite shore refused, or was unable to cross to their aid, and that succor was hopeless, Scott's heroic band were at length compelled to surrender. But their gallant deeds upon that day carried inspiration to every American heart. The disgrace of Hull's surrender was wiped off—the taunts of the enemy checked can heart. the character of the American army redeemed.

Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec. While ne was there, an incident occurred which had a nost important bearing upon the future conduct of the war, and is deserving of particular men-

At the time Great Britain denied the right of expatriation: in other words, she denied the right of any of her subjects to become citizens of another country, contending that they owed to her perpetual allegiance. According to this doc-trine, a native of Ireland, Scotland, or England, who had emigrated to the United States, and become a naturalized American citizen, remained still a subject of the British government, and forfeited his life for treason if found in arms against her. The United States denied this doctrine-her naturalization laws being founded upon the opposite theory.

While Scott was a prisoner at Quebec, the

British attempted to enforce their doctrine of perpetual allegiance in regard to certain Irish prisoners found in the ranks of the American army at Queenstown. The following is a description of the scene : "Scott, being in the cabin of the transport

heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating from the rest such as by confession, or the accent of the voice, were judged to be Irishmen. The object was to send them in a frigate, then along-side, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had been thus set apart when Scott reached the deck. The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no other selections should be made by the test of speech. commanded them to remain silent, and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the threats of the British officers, and not another man was separated from his companions. Scott was repeatedly commanded to go below, and high alter cations ensued. He addressed the party selected, and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection, assuring them that the United States would not fail to avenge their gallant and faithful soldiers; and, finally, pledged himself in the most solemn manner that retaliation, and, if necessary, a refusal to give ted States troops stationed there. The object of quarter in battle, should follow the execution of the President in sending Scott to South Carolina any one of the party. In the midst of this animated harangue, he was frequently interrupted by the British officers, but, though unarmed, the laws of the federal government. Scott's could not be silenced.'

The Irishmen thus selected were sent to England. As soon as Scott was exchanged, he proceeded to Washington and reported the whole affair to the Secretary of War by a written communication. This report was transmitted to pressed the subject upon the attention of mem-Congress, and Scott, in personal interviews, bers. An act was accordingly passed on the 3d of March, 1813, vesting the President with the power of retaliation. In an engagement soon after Scott captured a number of prisoners. In an engagement soon True to his pledge given at Quebec, he immediately selected twenty-three of the number to be confined in the interior of the country, there to abide the fate of the twenty-three Irishmen taken at Queenstown and sent to England for

The result of this firm resolution on the part of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upon his efforts, was, not only to save the lives of the twenty-three Irish prisoners, but to compel England, throughout the remainder of the war, to re spect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual alle-

Just after the close of the war, as Gen. Scott was walking along one of the wharves of New York, he was hailed by his old Irish friends for whom he had interfered at Quebec. They had just been released from the English prisons, and now rushed to embrace him as their deliverer.

At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of May, 1813, Scott led the advanced guard. He frequently, along a line of eight hundred miles, landed on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario, addressing immense gatherings of the excited citiformed his command on the beach, and scaled the banks behind which the British forces were drawn up, fifteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the Scott was the first man to enter the enemy. fort, and hauled down the British flag with his own hands.

On the 10th and 11th of November, 1813, Scott defeated the enemy in two actions—one at Fort Matilda, the other at Hoophole Creek.

On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twentyseven years of age, Scott was promoted to the

rank of brigadier-general.

A few days after this promotion, General Brown, then chief in command on the Niagara and lately among the Cherokees, has excited the frontier, left Scott at Buffalo to instruct and drill universal admiration and gratitude of the whole the army which was then concentrating at that nation. point. Scott had entire charge of this camp of instruction for about three months. The results of the discipline and spirit which his teachings here infused into the Northern army were soon to be developed on the fields of Chippewa and

The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th of July, 1814. Scott, with 1,900 Americans, met on an open plain and routed with the bayonet 2,100 of the veteran troops of England—the very flower of the army. As the two armies approached to close quarters, Scott called aloud to McNeil's battalion, "the enemy say we are good at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! I call upon the eleventh instantly to give the fie to that slander! Charge!" They did charge. Before Gen. Brown could come up with the rear division of the American army, Scott had already won the day, and was in hot pursuit of the flying than make a passing allusion.

The British had been beaten with their wn bonated weapon—the bayouet. The valor nd skill of the Boy-General of twenty-eight had anquished all the boasted prowess of her world-

renowned veterans.

General Brown, in his official report of this battle, says: "Brigadier General Scott is entitled to the highest praise our country can bestow. His brigade covered itself with glory."

The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Niagara as it has a light weekly see fought on the electronic section.

s frequently called) was fought on the 26th of uly, 1814, just three weeks after that of Chippe-ra. The battle commenced about forty minutes before sunset, and continued until midnight. Here again Scott was the master-spirit of the fight. American valor again triumphed over the veteran regiments of Britain. Scott had two horses killed under him, was wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle, when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoul-This was the hardest-fought battle of the war. Our limited space will not allow a more extended notice of its details, and, indeed, it would be superfluous to recapitulate the events of that glorious day, familiar as they are to every American schoolboy. Where so many have gathered imperishable laurels, it was truly a proud honor for the youthful Scott to be hailed by uni-

versal consent, "the hero of Lundy's Lane. For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of major general.
On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Major General Scott, "in testimony of the high sense enter-tained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the high reputation of the arms of the United States."

Soon after the treaty of peace, President Madison tendered to General Scott a place in his Cabinet—that of the Secretary of War. This complimentary office was declined from motives highly creditable to General Scott.

Being still feeble from his wounds, he after went to Europe for the restoration of his health and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the government with important diplomatic functions. He executed his instructions in so satisfactory a manner that President Madison caused to be written to him by the Secretary of State a special letter of thanks. In 1832 Scott was ordered to take command

in the Black Hawk war. He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago with nearly one thousand troops in four steamboats.

On the 8th of July, while on the voyage, the cholera broke out among the troops with fearful violence. On the boat in which General Scott sailed with two hundred and twenty troops, there occurred in six days one hundred and thirty cases of cholera, and fifty-one deaths. After General Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge, his devoted attention upon his suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present. In the language of a letter written at the time by an officer of the army—"The General's course of conduct on that occasion should establish for him a reputation not inferior to that which he has earned on the battle-field; and should exhibit him not only as warrior, but as a man-not only as the hero of

battles, but as the hero of humanity."

After the termination of the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds were appointed by the United States government commissioners to treat with the Northwestern Indians in reference to all pending difficulties. In the various conferences held with the deputations from the various tribes, it became the duty of Gen. Scott to conduct the discussions. This he did with great ability and ingenuity, and the result of the commission was to procure a treaty just to the Indians and highly advantageous to the United States—the Indians ceding the title to more than ten millions of acres, being a great portion of the lands of Iowa and Michigan.

After the termination of the Black Hawk war

and of the treaty with the Indians, Gen. Cass, then Secretary of War, wrote, in reply to Scott's official report, as follows:

"Allow me to congratulate you upon this for-

tunate consummation of your arduous duties, and to express my entire approbation of the whole course of your proceedings, during a series of difficulties requiring higher moral courage than the operations of an active campaign under ordinary circumstances.'

Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission of great responsibility. South Carolina nullification then threatened t embroil the nation in civil war. There was imminent danger that the strife would at once begin between the citizens of Charleston and the Uniat this time was to prevent, if possible, any dimoderation and discretion while at Charleston saved the country from the horrors of civil war. The full history of his valuable services, on that occasion, cannot now be written, as much of it still remains under the seal of secrecy.

On the 20th of January, 1836, Gen. Scott was ordered to take command in the Florida war. There he did all that the greatest military talent could accomplish. But the malice or envy of a brother officer, by misrepresentations made to the President, procured his recall, for the purpose of having his official conduct subjected to the opinion of a court of inquiry. That court, after full investigation, pronounced the charges against Gen. Scott unsustained; and, further, that "he had been zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and that his plan of campaign was all devised and prosecuted with energy, steadiness, and ability."

In 1838 Gen. Scott was sent by the President to the Canada frontier, then in a state of fearful excitement on account of the burning of the Caroline within the American territory. The whole population of northern New York seemed about march into Canada to avenge the wrong which had been done to the national honor. The object of the administration was to preserve the peace between the two nations until pending difficulties could be settled by negotiation. For this purpose Scott was sent to the frontier. There he labored night and day, passing rapidly from point to point, superintending and directing the actions both of the military and the civil authorities; and addressing immense gatherings of the excited citizens. He succeeded in his mission beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The peace of he country was preserved.

During the same year he was ordered to the delicate service of removing the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi. Here he displayed at once the highest degree of energy, sagacity, and

The leading journals of the day were filled with encomiums upon the conduct of Scott in these services. The National Intelligencer of September 27th, 1838, says: "The manner in which this gallant officer has acquitted himself within the last year upon our Canada frontier, and lately among the Cherokees, has excited the

In 1839 arose the Northeastern Boundary difficulty. The disputed territory was about to become the battle-ground between the troops of Maine and New Brunswick. War was considered inevitable. In this crisis General Scott was again deputed by the government to calm the rising storm. His able services on that occasion showed him to be possessed of the highest talents as a statesman and diplomatist. A war conas a statesman and diplomatist. A war considered inevitable was prevented—the honor of the country preserved—and Scott returned with fresh laurels upon his brow; and "the hero of Lundy's Lane" was hailed on all sides as the " Great Pacificator."

On the 10th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 14th of September, 1847, he planted the stars and stripes over the national palace in the city of Mexico. Within these six months San Juan D'Ulloa—the American Gibraltar—was stormed, and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubus—the Ch co, Molinos del Rey, and Chepultepec were fought and won. With less than ten thousand fighting men he attacked and routed, again and again, thirty thousand of the best troops of Mexico posted behind the strongest fortifications, and fighting with the courage of desperation. No-thing of military achievement recorded in an-

cient or modern history can excel the glory of that march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico! Such is a brief sketch of one whose life has en devoted to the service and glory of his ountry, and whose patriotism is enlarged enough extend to the whole country. Born a Southern man, reared and educated among Southerners, he has fought and bled alike for the North and South; nd to suppose that he could be willing to do in stice to either, would be to declare the last orty years of his life but a lie.

Much abuse has recently been heaped upon this gallant patriot because he declines giving written pledges upon the various questions which may be involved in the approaching Presidential election. We doubt not that several of the gentlemen now prominent before the Democratic party would cheerfully give pledges of any kind whatever, provided they could thereby secure a mination. It is not difficult to make promises and it is a very easy thing to break them. We could point to an illustrious example in the history of the Democratic party which occurred but a very few years since. A certain Presidential candidate gave a written pledge that he was in favor of the protective system, and got tariff votes thereby; but as soon as elected, became a sudden convert to the doctrines of free trade. When a citizen has been for nearly half a cen-

tury in the service of his country, his past history is the best guaranty for his future conduct.

R. R. R. No. 1, & R. R. R. No. 2.

THE NEW REMEDY—

LATELY DISCOVERED BY RADWAY & CO.

R. R. No. 2.

RADWAYS RENOVATING RESOLVENT,
FOR THE QUICK CURE OF ALL CHRONIC AND
SCROPLLOUS DISEASES.

IT IS POWERFUL, SEARCHING, AND PLEASANT;
IT CLEANSES AND PURIFIES THE BLOOD FROM
ALL SCROPLLOUS HUMORS;
IT RESOLVES AWAY FROM THE BONES
AND MUSCLES
AND MUSCLES
ALL DISEASED DEPOSITS;
IT ELECTRIFIES THE FLUIDS AND SOLIDS WITH

FIES THE FLUIDS AND SOLIDS WITH HEALTH AND STRENGTH. IT ELECTRIFIES

HEALTH AND STATE IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE—White Swelling Scrofula, Humors, Syphilis,
Epilepsy,
Jaundice,
Ulcers,
Pever Sores,
Hacking Dry Cough. Cancers, Epilepsy,
Tumors, Jaundice,
Rickets, Ulcers,
Salt Rheum, Fever Sores,
Bronchial Tumors,
In either of the above-named Diseases
WE GUARANTEE
that the patient will experience its powerful, soothing, be
ficial effects

IN A FEW HOURS after taking it.

after taking it.
CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS
WILL EXPERIENCE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AFTER
TAKING THREE DOSES. IT IS DAILY PERFORMING MIRACLES. In ten minutes offer taking a dose of this pleasant remedy, the weak and rickly invalid feels its electrical agency thrilling through every cell and cavern of the system, imparting health and strength to every organ, nerve, and secretory vessel in the

SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

This Remedy is warranted to cure Scrofula in its worst form. It acts upon the solids as well as the fluids, removing from the bones, joints, muscles, and nerves, all diseased longitudes.

deposits,
AND EJECTS FROM THE SYSTEM
ALL FOUL HUMORS AND UNHEALTHY VIRUS,
Glandular Swellings, Ulcers in the Threat, Tumors, Cane
Nodes, White Swellings,
FEVER SORES, FEVER SURES, Salt Rheum, Hacking Dry Cough, Tubu

Rickets, and all deep-seated diseases: RADWAY'S RENO VATING RESOLVENT will quickly cure. ITS ACTION is direct, and instantly experienced upon the seat of the disease, whether it be in the bones, muscles, joints, liver, heart, pancreas, kidneys, stomach or bowels, brain, or spinal marrow.

IT ACTS UPON THE SKIN, producing a free and copious discharge of all foul ecreted in this organ.
FESTERING SORES.

FESTERING SORES.

The most repulsive sores and cruptions are instantly relieved from irritation and quickly removed from the skin.

HOW RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT CURES CONSUMPTION.

To cure Consumption we must stop decay and rebuild and heal the worn-out organs of the system that disease has con-

we must treat every organ in the system, for the Lungs are not the only organs affected. It affects the Liver, the Heart, the Kidneys, Bladder, and Pancreas; and, in fact, every organ in the body is more or less tainted with decomposition and decay.

THE LUNGS

THE LUNGS

ARE THE BREATHING APPARATUS OF THE SYSTEM.
When the Lungs are in a state of decay they are unable to receive or emit the necessary amount of air requisite to sustain life. The greater the atmospheric pressure upon the air-cells, the more painful, irritable, and suffocating is the weight upon the lungs.

THE GLANDS

re formed from unhealthy deposits, which the lungs are nable to eject without the aid of powerful emetics, and the Liver too weak and feeble to secrete.

PUS
becomes deposited in the bronchial tubes; it hardens, and in

becomes deposited in the bronchial tubes; it hardens, and is formed into lumps, which ulcerate, suppurate, and discharge THE AIR-CELLS are clogged, and the respiratory organs checked, so that breathing is rendered oppressive and exceedingly difficult. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT WILL ACT AS POLLOWS: THE LUNGS.

THE LUNGS.

It will heal, strengthen, and remove from them all diseased deposit, cleaning the air-cells from all diseased humors. REMOVES FROM THE GLANDS inflammation, and rids the Throat from Ulcers, Tumors, Hard Swellings, and other diseased deposits.

TO THE LIVER, It will import tone and energy.
AND EVERY ORGAN IN THE SYSTEM

it will reorganize and cleause from putrid and unhealthy matter and humors.

IN TEN MINUTES

after taking this pleasant remedy the patient feels easier. It immediately allays the irritable cough, loosens the tightness across the chest, and relieves the sharp wrenching pains. Let the afflicted call upon CHAS. STOTT & CO., and W. H. GILMAN. W. H. GILMAN.

N. B.

RADWAY,S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, AND RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, are two distinct Preparations; yet, in many cases, they are intended to be used together. The patient, by reading the advertisement attentively, will easily ascertain the remedy requisite to meet the complaint.

R. R. R.

PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most severe pains in a few minutes. In New York, hundreds who are afflicted, call at the Medical Office of RADWAY & CO,, and have the Ready Relief applied gratis. It never fails in reieving the most painful paroxysms in FIVE MINUTES OR LESS.

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In Ten Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes In One Second
In Three Minutes
In Three Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes
In Fifteen Minutes Chill Fever Chill Blains In Ten Minutes In Four Hours ore Thront

In Twenty Hours and Complaints, Stiff Joints, Strains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Frost Bites, Cholera Morbus, Tie Doloreux, Wounds, Frost Bites, Cholera Morbus, Tie Doloreux, and all other complaints where there are severe pains, RAI WAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the pain, an anighty cure the discour. ekly cure the disease.
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Protection from Lightning.

Non-Roo Manuracour, Covington, Kentucky, bega to offer these superior Rook, of Spiral-iwisted, Carbonized Aumended Iron, with Zinc Protectors, and Electropositive elements combined in their manufacture; thus rendering them equal to supper as conductors. They are in ten-feet lengths, with securitely-fitted brass-screw connecting joints, an entire new style of metallic (patented) attachments, for brick or frame buildings; also, glass isolaters, of a novel and inguious construction, (patented.) forming a lock; the whole mounted with a solid platinum silver point, (patented.) twelve inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative magnets, which possess the power, to an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements of the most fearful thunderstorm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect silent conductor ever presented to the public.

Safety has not been compromised by affording these excellent rods at such low rates; the greatest attention has been given to their construction, so as to be readily attached. The astonishing power of the regative magnets, in discharging the air of its opposite elements, has been clearly demonstrated by the Electrometer, when unmagnetized points have shown but slight results, though plassed under the same conditions. In fact, they gather and silently discharge electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarcely suspect any being present.

These improvements being secured by double letters patent, you are hereby cautioned against laying yourselves liable, by purchasing of those who are not authorized, of who are substituting inferior imitations. All agents duly appointed can show their certificates. Have good rook of the Arabonica of the sertificates and the sertificates of the sertificates.

I do hereby certify that I have app lied various powerful chemical reagents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning-Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince me that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the extremity sharp—a condition most es-sential to protection against lightning. The reagents used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of so-dium, (common salt,) acetic acid, sulphuric acid, and hydro-chloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the dium, (common sait,) aceta acad, survival and action on the metal; with the several acids, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have

oo sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.
University of Ga., October 8, 1850.

The Lightning Conductors of Mr. Spratt, offered to me, tre well calculated to perform the office for which they are ntended. Yours, truly, Prof. ROBT. PETER. LEXINGTON, KY., February 20, 1850.

LEXINGTON, KY., February 20, 1860.

CHGA90, September 3, 1860.

This may certify that I have examined, somewhat critically James Spratt's Fatent Lightning Rods, and that I am of opinion that it is constructed on scientific principles. For combining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem is equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered for my inspection.

combining durability, enespness, and emessy. I deem it equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered for my inspection.

Augusta, (Ga.) November 11, 1850.

This will certify that I have examined the Lightning Rods, Metallic Points, and Isolating Attachments, manufactured by Mr. Spratt, and regard them as constructed in conformity to the general laws of the electric fluid; and the metallic compound constituting the Points, as promising, from the result of several tests to which they were submitted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric causes most likely to corrode them.

A. MEANS,
Prof. Phys. Sc., Emory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. and Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith, of this city, on the plan of Mr. Spratt, appear to me to be very well devised; and, in point of mechanical construction, are the best I have ever seen.

It is to be hoped that the use of these Rods may become general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable.

R. SILIMAN, Jr.,
Prof. of Chem. in the University of Louisville.
LOUISVILLE, January 27, 1851.

All orders left at ANDREW DUFFYS Stove Manufactory,

All orders left at ANDREW DUFFY'S Stove Manufactory, th street, will be promptly attended to; or at GEORGE BELL'S, Alexandria, Va., corner of King and St. Asaph sts.

FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD!

PAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Books of Subscription to an amount not exceeding Sixty Trousand Dollars of Capital Stock, to be divided into shares of Fifty Dollars each, for the construction of the "FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD," will be opened on the 3d day of MAY, 1852, at the following-named places:

At the office of Alfred Moss, Fairfax Court-house, under the superintendence of the Commissioners.

At the Mayor's Office, in Georgetown, D. C., under the superintendence of Wm. H. Tenney, O. M. Linthicum, Henry Addison, Samuel Cropley, H. L. Offict, and Francis Dodge, or any three of them.

At the office of Nicholas Callan, Washington, D. C., under the superintendence of Nicholas Callan, Ephrsim Wheeler, Fitzhugh Coyle, Samuel Bacon, George E. Parker, Wm. H. Gunnell, Wm. A. Bradley, Z. Montgomery King, and R. W. Latham, or any three of them.

At the house of — Cromsie, Lewinville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of — Cromble, Wm. Nelson, Thomas Ap C. Jones, Francis Crocker, A. L. Foster, Joshus Gibson, and James Sherman, or any three of them.

At the School-House at Falls Church, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of Amic Coe, Alexander G. Davis, Wm. F. Dulin, Wm. Ball, Daniel H. Barrett, E. C. Powell, and George Risley, or any three of them.

At the house of James Choose, in Centreville, Fairfax

Davis, Wm. F. Dulin, Wm. Ball, Daniel H. Barrott, E. O. Powell, and George Risley, or any three of them.

At the house of JAMES CROSS, in Centreville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of John R. Pugh, A. S. Grigsby, James Machen, James A. Evans, R. M. Whaley, B. F. Roee, and John Millan, or any three of them.

At the house of JAMES PALMER, Pleasant Valley, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of James Palmer, Alexander Haight, Dr. —— Hart, Wm. H. Wrenn, Silas Hutchison, R. H. Cockrille, and Talmadge Thorn, or any three of G. W. HUNTER, Jr., F. D. RICHARDSON, JARED MEAD, WILLIAM T. RUMSEY, THOMAS R. LOVE, NOAH DEYO, JAMES HUNTER, THOMAS MOORE, ALFRED MOSS, Commissioners.

THIS DAY RECEIVED, A FRESH LOT OF THE MARHOFF'S CELEBRATED GER-MAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is particularly adapted to the CURE of all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, for render ing the harshest skin delicately WHITE, SMOOTH and SOFT—removing SALLOWNESS, PIMPLES, TAN, FREC KLES, SUNBURNS and REDNESS OF THE SKIN. For sale by may 6—tr Bookseller, 7th st.

DISTURNELL'S RAILWAY, STEAM-BOAT, AND TELEGRAPH BOOK, being A GUIDE through the UNITED STATES AND CANDA: also, giving the Ocean Steam-Packet arrangements, Tele-graph lines and charges, list of hotels, &c., with a MAP or THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, showing all the Canals, Railroads, &c.

A. GRAY, 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall. For sale by feb 5—tf CENTRAL HOTEL, Warren street, east end of the Railroad Depot, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

On the left hand as you enter the Car House going west, on the right going east, only ten feet from the Depot.

**Bar No danger of being left, as the cars remain here thirty minutes for passengers to dine. Efficient and trusty waiters always at hand on the arrival of each train to attend to bag gage entrusted to their care.

MEALS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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Good accommodations for passengers: remaining ever, at one dollar per day.

N. B.—The proprietors' efforts will always be to please their guests. Having eight years' experience both East and West, they feel confident that all will be satisfied, and solicit the patrouge of the public.

jan 17—

B. A. CLARK & CO.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET con tains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived: also Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves: also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead: and is always open free to visiters.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, including directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selection of partners in business, congenial companions for life, etc., all of which will be found highly useful and exceedingly interesting.

sedingly interesting.

##OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, lew York, and 142 Washington street, Boston.

feb 26—dem FOWLERS & WELLS.

PLASTERERS', BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

TROWELS, Mitring Tools, Hammers, and Brushes,
Plasterers; Bricklayers' Trowels, Stone-Masons' Homes and Trowels.

GARDEN TOOLS.

GARDEN TOOLS.

Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Trowels and Lines for gain

dening.

FISHING TACKLE.

Jointed Bamboo and Reed Rods, Sea Grass and Hemp
Lines, Snoods and Hooks, in great variety.

BRISTLE AND FEATHER BRUSHES,
warranted not to come to pieces; Whitewash, Paint, Sweeping, Scrubbing, Dusting, Shoe and Fly Brushes.

HADDWARD

HARDWARE.
Locks, Latches, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, &c. Lvory, Buffalo, Ebony, Rose-wood and Bone-handle Knives and Forks; Butchers', Cooks' and Bread Knives; Pen and Pocket Knives, in great variety.

and Forks; Butteners,
Pocket Knives, in great variety.

BASKET WARE.

Children's Carriages, Market Baskets, Work do., Fancy
do., together with a large collection, too numerous to mention, just received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale at the Old Varlety and Hardware Store,
Pennsylvania avonue, one door from 9th street, by
GEO. SAVAGE.

And Penna. av., opp. Seven Buildings, First Ward, by mar 27—tf JOSEPH L. SAVAGE & CO. NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

TRUMAN M. BRUSH is always ready to supply No. 1 Butter; Fresh Eggs; Potatoes; Apples; Pickles put up in White Wine Vinegar; and all other articles usually kept in a family-furnishing Grocery and Produce Store at rates lower than the usual retail prices.

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DELAWARE COLLEGE! THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April
The SCIENTIFU SCHOOL attached embraces a Mero
CANTIL, an AGRICULTURAL, and other Departments.
For particulars apply to
W. S. F. GRAHAM, President.

NEWARE, DEL., March 30. AND WARRANTS BOUGHT and SOLD
at the BANK OF THE UNION,
mar 26—tf [News.] Browns' Marble Building.

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[nov 24—dif

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMER-CIAL INSTITUTE, Under the care of Rev. Alfred Holmead, Rector, and Mr. Charles Tucker, A. M.

THE DUTIES of this Institution will be resumed on the 18th of August, in the lower Saloon of Mr. Ca-The 18th of August, in the curie building.

In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the course will be full and thorough. Pupils atted for the course will be full and thorough. Courtey-room or College.

The experience of fifteen years, in the management of boys, induces the confident belief that the satisfaction expressed by their numerous former patrons, both in Maryland and Virginia, will be shared by those who may be pleased to entrust the education of their soms to their

For terms and further information apply to the Rector, the Rev. Alfred Holmead, at his residence on B street, be-tween 6th and 10th, opposite Smithsonian Institute. jy 29—dtf

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PRACTISES in the Courts of the District, and prosecute:
claims of every description before the several Excutive Departments and before Congress.

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ap 11—tf JAMES W. SHEAHAN.

C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D., Surgeon Dentist,
Office near Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue,
arges New York and Philadelphile prices, and get
ties his work to be equal to any done in those citi

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N. B.—Specimen Books will be sent to Printers who wish o make orders.

L. JOHNSON & Oo,, mar 24—tf

NEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH-MENT.

F. LOUDON & CO., Men's Mercers and Tailors, opened their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods generally.

Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers will find an assortment of the best Swords, Epsulets, Sashes, Passants, Laces, and such other articles as the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribe.

An experience of many years in legitimate Tailoring—a new and select stock of Goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect customers against high price—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicit patronage. MENT.

UNGARY and Kossuth, or an Americ

position of the late Hungarian Revolution with a plute portrait of the noble Magyar, by Rev. B. F. Teft.

For sale by 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall. CT. VINCENT'S MANUAL, in magnifi-cent bindings, varying in price from 50 cents to \$11. Also a dozen other varieties of approved Oatholie Frayer Books. Some as low as 12½ cents.

A. GRAY.

7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows Hall. WREATHS FOR MAY PARTIES! THE attention of little Misses is called to an assortmen of WREATHS and plain Ribbons for May parties, at MRS. COLLISON'S, Sixth street, near Louisiana ayonue, ap 30—tr [Sat. News.]

FANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY, &c. A N assortment of the above articles just received and for sale low at Mrs. COLLISON'S Fancy and Millinery Store, where will be made up to order every style of FASHIOMA-BLE HATS FOR LADIES, and she invites attention to her patterns for the season.

She has made another addition to her stock of NEAPOLI-TAN and GIMP BONNETS, and keeps on hand an assortment of CORDED BONNETS for Misses and Adults.

may 7—tr [Sat. News.] GOLD PENS AND PENCILS—a new article Fine and medium Tooth-Brushes
Porte-Monnaies, Vesta Boxes, Pocket Combs
Air-Balls, Hat-Brushes, Coat-Hoots
Ladies' Penknives, &c., &c. At
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may 24—tr PINE DOUBLE ENAMELED PRENCH
CARDS.—Abother lot of fine Carls for engraving
and writing upon with the style and penell; and a variety
of Cards for printing purposes of the different numbers and
qualities—at Mrs. COLLISON'S Fancy Store, Sixth street,
feb 20—tr

AMBER TUCK COMBS, JEWELRY, &c. N assortment of the above articles just opened at MRS. OLLLISON'S, Sixth street, ap 30—tr [Sat. News.] Sat. News.]

YOUMAN'S Popular CLASS BOOK OF CHEMISTRY, accompanied by Younan's "New hart of Chemistry"—a very instructive thing for the chool-room. For sale by may 10—tr 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall. FEW MORE LEFT-Of those pretty fano GRATE APRONS and PICTURE-FRAME PAPERS WIMER'S, Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.

may 27—tr OR. BRANDRETH'S PILLS for sale by ap 20—tr 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall.

REHBACH'S Premium Polygrades, or Drawing Pencils—the best now in use for drawing and architectural purposes.

Cohen's office Fencils, hard and soft.
Cohen's superfine prepared Polygrades, do.
Also Fendler's "Crayons superfine," and red lead Pencils, at WIMER'S, next to Mrs. Collison's Fancy Store, 6th street.

THE BUILDER'S GUIDE & MECHAN-IC'S PRICE-BOOK—For sale by june 16—tr

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

T is sufficient to inform the public where this valuable Medicine can be had, without attempting to add to its fame by repeating the numerous recommendations given of its efficacy in diseases arising from impurity of the blood, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Tetter, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, &c., &c. For sale at WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store, may 24—tr Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.

FANCY PAPER HEADQUARTERS!

YOLD PAPER, plain and embossed; Silver, Copper, White Metal, Chinese, Steel Riue, Carmine, and Ultamarine; embossed, glazed, figured and finest German Fancy, of all colors and Gold borders, of all sizes; Ruglish and American Tissue, Oil, Tracing, Perforated, and Drawing Paper. For sale by A. GRAY, Bookseller, jan 19—Seventh street. GRATE APRONS-ANOTHER SUPPLY.

THE daily orders for these pretty parlor ornaments have compelled the subscriber to order another box, which he opens to-day, and invites those who desire choice patterns to give him an early call.

Also received, a few more pieces of Fancy CUT PAPER FOR PICTURE-FRAMES and LOOKING-GLASSES; and a few quires of CELLING PAPER yet on hand, at WIMER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store, may 25—tr 6th street, near Louisiana avenue.

A COMFORTABLE SHAVE!

FENNEY'S Warrantes "Tally-ho Rayors"—good, or the money will be returned.
Shaving Creams, German Cologne
French Paste Blacking—a superior article
Blacking Brushos, Key-Rings, &c. At
WIMER'S, Sixth st., adjoining Mrs. Collison's
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